

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS. Assessors of Taxes throughout the Kingdom, ha been instructed to assess all property, as of the first day of July; and all persons are required to return to their hands, liable to taxation, on that day.

J. MOTT SMITH, Minister of Finance

France Orrice, June 27th, 1871. LIST OF ASSESSORS FOR 1871.

The intioantif betsome are	appointed linestone
the year 1871:	
HAO	
Henolulu	C. H. Jedd.
Kaolaupoko	E. H. Boyd.
Koolauloa	
Waising	S. N. Emerson,
Ewa and Walanse	W. P. Kamakan.
MAU	
Labaina	D. Kabaulelio.
Wailuku	T. W. Everett.
Makawao	
Have	
Molokul and Lanu)	
HAWA	
HDa	F. S. Lyman.
Hamakus	C. A. Akun.
N. Kohala	C. K. Hapai.
B. Kohala	P. Kanekuahiwi.
N. Konn	
S. Kona	II. N. Greenwell.
Кан	J. W. Kutakee.
Puns	3 W Kumulion
KAUA	T
Hanalei	177
Anahola	
Alleholk	W D Dian
Libue	C. M. T.Handani
Kolon	
Waimen	
Nubat	

Queen's Hospital.

FENANCE OFFICE, June 13, 1871.

J. Morr Sairn,

The proceedings of the meeting of the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital, held at the Court House last Friday, published in another column, shows that Dr. Robert tions which have been ordered to be transgress and expand.

That it may become popular with the in full: native race, and may, to the extent of its My Young Friends-If I needed any reward capacity and means, be conducive to the for my humble efforts to benefit my fellow-men restoration to health and active life of the touching language of your address, and this their indigent sick is, we believe, one of expression of your affection and gratitude, would the grand aims of the institution. It is a be ample compensation for labors however exactgratification therefore to observe from the reports that the natives appear to resort in the recompense, even though they do not meet there in increased numbers from year to with the recognition which has fallen to my lot, year, and that they are overcoming their and which makes me feel that this occasion is renugnance to the restraint of hospital the crowning happiness of a life which has pass treatment, and their prejudice against the ed its eightieth anniversary. In that long experi use of foreign medicines. Success in this ence I have learned lessons which. if I could in direction comes, in a great measure, from duce you, my young friends, who have your fathe adaptation of the rules and internal ture before you, to lay them to heart, and to economy of the Hospital to the habits and peculiarities of the natives; the allowing tion of the land and the time in which we live. them to follow, in as far as may be advisable while inmates, their own ideas of the diligent maketh rich," and whatever of comfort and recreation.

while we might have a thoroughly wellsoon have a tenantless building.

been judicious in the management of the able use. With economy and industry it is easy Hospital in their efforts to extend to all to do this in this favored land; and in my case classes of the sick and diseased, the oppor- the result has been that, amid all the financial tunity of its treatment and care. Persons revulsions through which I have passed, no obliwith chronic and incurable complaints are gation of mine has ever been a day in arrear. not admitted, it is true, for if they were, to avoid, or if assumed, ought not to endure for the Hospital would soon cease to be one, one day beyond the shortest time necessary to set but would become an almshouse. A point him free of more difficult adjustment is, the admittance of classes of the sick who do not owe | sing industry, rigid economy, and self-denial, it their ailments to the visitation of God, was easy to be houest, and to acquire such know-No severe rule of exclusion, nor, on the other hand, one of indiscriminate admittance, can be laid down here; nor have the Trustees adopted one that we are aware of, found it far more difficult to learn what I wanted but have left, judging from the result of the to know than to be industrious, temperate, and discussion at their last meeting, the matter to the discrimination of their Execu- in the acquisition of worldly means, to found an tive Committee. The Hospital is intended institution to which all young people of the workfor a benevolent rather than an executive ling classes who desired to be good citizens and

"Distributions "-During the past of their business and science which in these days week the Rev. W. Lobschied, and the Hou. Mrs. is absolutely indispensable to a successful career. Telection,—persons who, each in their separate sphere have become somewhat known to fame,—spent a few hours with us savages of Honolain, on their way by ship to China. Mr. Lobschied has resided in China for a number of years as a missionary, my enorts; and this institution, and these enand latterly as a sort of enigrant agent. Ending
from his extensive "business card," which we have
seen, he must have been a volunibous writer. The
Gazetia, with its manal proclivity to fiatter strangers
to the neglect of home worth, says he has acquired
an "mortable reputation." Not in China, certainly,
if we may judge from the China Mail of March 20th,
1870, which, alluding to the Harbor Master's tickets
to emigrants, says that they "have been used as
carelessly as were the Rev. Mr. Lobschied's celecarelessly as were the Rev. Mr. Lobschied's cele
which all the strongers that a palace of the Louvre. A short time afterwards,
the proud widow, desiring to have a residence
decorated with all the devices and pomp of
Italian art, gave orders that a palace should be
flowers, unable to resist the heat of noon, is quietly
sleeping, but a mischievous Cupid is trying distreer of nearly sixty years; in which I was cheered, comforted, sustained, and encouraged by the
greatest of human blessings, a diligent, wise, into emigrants, says that they "have been used as
carelessly as were the Rev. Mr. Lobschied's celecarelessly as were the Rev. Mr. Lobschied's celethe proud widow, desiring to have a residence
decorated with all the devices and pomp of
Italian art, gave orders that a palace should be
flowers, unable to resist the heat of noon, is quietly
sleeping, but a mischerous Capid holds a throw reflecting her langting face.
Can be he
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deciphic, l'and the series the devices and pomp of
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to have a residence
flowers

brated letters of authority. These latter documents ere made directly subservient to a kidnapping metice "-P C A. July 15th. How our just notice of Mr. Lobschied

involves a neglect of home worth, it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point out; and certainly we havn't neglected any home worth on the subject of Chinese emigration, but have paid such attention to most of those who have discussed the matter as ought to have enlightened them, at least. When we saw Dr. Lobschied, the thought rose ludierously to our mind that he was the man who had been, by writers in the Commercial Advertiser, accused of conniving at what they were pleased to call "kidnapping" Chinamen. It would have done us good to have had some of our Philanthropists (?!!) present when some of the Chinamen who came in Dr. Hillebrand's ships met Dr. L. on the streets, or in other places-though whether it would have done the aforesaid philanthropists any good, we can't say. It was evident that those Chinamen did not think they had been deceived. We do not know it any one can judge from the China Mail, but we do know that if any one had judged from the contents of the Commercial Advertiser of about the same date they would have been wofully misled. We are informed, on the most reliable authority, that the "responsible" parties connected with the China Mail were constrained, by order of the Courts of the Colony, to make a public retraction of the charges made in the columns of that paper against Dr. Lobschied, the alternative being shadowed forth in a strong intimation from the Court that they would be called upon otherwise, to board at the public expense. They continued to board at their accustomed place, but made the apology-which it appears our neighbor hasn't seen. We have long been of the opinion that with some of those who were very strong, at that time, in the exhibition of their philanthropical feelings, the praise of other men, whether strangers or not,

was gall and wormwood to their souls. Words of Wisdom from an Old Man.

Peter Cooper may be called the patriarch of the city of New York. He was born there, and has lived there during his whole life, which has now reached to four-score years. He has acquired wealth by honest and patient industry, McKibben, jun., has been elected to the and has used it for the benefit of his fellow-men post of physician. From the commence- The Cooper Institute is his monument, which ment of the Hospital some twelve years will perpetuate his name and his virtues to comago, Dr. Hillebrand has been its physician, ing generations. This great endowment "for and has discharged his duties ably and to science and art," is already proving of incalculthe satisfaction of the Trustees, as they able benefit to the young mechanics and workingtestify in the very complimentary resolugreater from year to year. On his eightieth birthday, which came a few weeks since, Mr. mitted to him through the Secretary. Cooper added a hundred and fifty thousand dol-But Dr. McKibben has on several occa- lars to his former gifts to this institution, in acsions had charge of the institution, and knowledgment of which the pupils at the comfor a year or two past has been assistant mencement just passed presented him an address physician, so that he is not new to its work as an expression of their love and gratitude. In and requirements; and from the manimity reply, Mr. Cooper addressed to them a few counof his election, it is evident that the sels, which deserve to be written in letters of Trustees believe that under his care, its gold, and inscribed on the walls of the institution career of usefulness will continue to pro- "last will and testament" to those that shall come after him. We quote this model address

> practice in the conduct of life, would greatly lessen the evils of society and improve the condi-

While yet a child I learned that " the hand of wealth I have achieved has been due, primarily, Under the rules and the careful super- to habits of patient industry formed at the outset vision of those in charge, good order and of my career. I soon learned that "waste makes morality have always been efficiently want," and I therefore saved what I carned; and maintained. The last report of the Visit- by "taking stitches in time" guarded against ing Committee was especially commendaand want of foresight. It did not take long for tory of the management of the patients, me to learn that drankenness was the parent of and of the appointments of the building. the larger portion of the poverty, vice, and crime But were the Trustees to rigidly enforce, which afflict the American people; and hence, in its discipline and practice and internal until advancing age seemed to demand moderate arrangements, that of model hospitals in stimulants, I carefully avoided alcoholic liquors other countries, even were such a course as the greatest curse of the young, and the most practicable with our limited building and deadly foe to domestic happiness and the public more limited means, it is possible that, weeks in life were due to debts hastly contracted, and out of proportion to the means of the ordered and perfect institution, we would debtor; and bence I always avoided debt, and endeavored to keep some ready money on hand We believe the Trustees have thus far to avail of a favorable opportunity for its profit-Debt is a slavery which every young man ought

> Shunning intemperance and debt, and practiledge as the opportunities of this city offered in the days of my youth. But these opportunities were so limited-there being no free schools by day, nor any night schools whatever-that I to rise in life could resort, without money and without price, in order to acquire that knowledge of their business and science which in these days Providence, in accordance with the declaration that "to faith all things are possible," did bless my efforts; and this institution, and these en

portion of their inheritance that part of my were so much admired by Chatenubriand. wealth which I desired to consecrate to the pub- Henry IV. continued Catherine de Medica the path of life.

expenditure for others, and I am quite ready to progress through the crowded streets. subscribe to the doctrine that a just and faithful and should not be restricted in the reasonable to give the fullest recognition to the sacredness members thereof; but I cannot shut my eyes to a botter view of Paris could be obtained. er by inheritance or the laws of production and accounts, been burnt down by the mob. culcated by the moral law.

and irrefragable harmony, will cease, and the and Voltaire. tual forbearance is extinguished by selfish pas- and when Louis XVI. arrived at the Tuileries. trade associations, preventing other men from ex- gates of the people, the royal authority was at ercising their inalienable right to labor where an end. they can find work, or in combinations of capitalye even so unto them;" nor will such an unna. rived from the National Assembly itself. Maxtural and criminal substitution ever be possible, if poor men will remember that it is the duty, and Monarchy his sanguinary orders of execution : therefore the right, of every poor man to strive but the Reign of Terror was as short-lived as it to become rich by honest, intelligent, and patient was eventful, and when the Consulate followed labor, and if rich men will remember that the the Republic. the Consuls left the Tuileries and possession of wealth, which is the fruit of the took up their residence in the Palace of Luxgeneral effort, confers no right to its use as an engine of oppression or coercion apon any class which is concerned in its production.

Let me then record that, during a long life passed in active business, I have never known any but evil consequences to all classes, and especially to the innocent, to result from strikes, lock-outs, or other forcible measures designed to personal virtue, not force : and it seems to me that the millennium will not be far off when each individual shall set about reforming himself rather than society, and conforming his life to the great law of loving God and his fellow-men-

While I thank you, my young friends-I had almost said my children-for this manifestation of your respect and gratitude, so touching because so full of love, let me ask you to accept of this feeble but heartfelt reply as a kind of last will and testament of the garnered experience of an old friend, whose days are almost numbered, and who asks only to be remembered as "one who loved his fellow-men.'

History of the Tuileries.

Mg. Epiron: The splendid and world-renowned pile, once the proud abode of Royalty, and on which three centuries had lavished the invaluable treasures of painting and sculpture—the Palace of the Tuileries-is now but a shapeless mass of black rains. It is an irreparable loss to the artist and the historian, and a melancholy manifestation of the horrors of civil war, which can not even find an excuse in the excited passions of the strife as it has been ascertained by the revelations made by, and the papers found on some of the Communist leaders, that the destruction not only of the Turleries, but of all the public buildings of Paris, had been planned long before the confingrations of the 23d of May.

It is but just to state that a foreign element, the refuse of all nations, has played a prominent part in the horrible tragedy, but the ignorant and passion-blinded French mob is far from being excusable, although in most cases they followed, not their own instincts, but the inspiration and orders of their chiefs. These were very expert at making the worst passions of men-envy and revenge-subservient to their own selfish ambi- glories of the prostrate monument. tion, and they found in the lower strata of the motley populace of the faubourgs complacent tools with which to rise to power. These leaders are mainly accountable for the ruins they have heaped upon Paris, for they were, some of them, men of education, and instead of exercising a wholesome influence over their misled partisans, they changed a political revolution into an attempt against civilization and all common rights. From that moment they lost the prestige attaching to men upholding their opinions, and lowered themselves to the category of Condottieri, and it is to be hoped they will be dealt with accordingly. But without recriminating on what has been done, it may be interesting to have a brief sketch of the history of the magnificent residence where, a few months ago, at the bidding of a powerful

birth and wealth of two continents. The famous Catherine de Medicis-the mother of Francis II., (who married Mary Queen of Scots.) and of Charles IX., too famous in history-having taken a dislike to the Palace des Tournelles, where Henri II. met with his death at the hands of Montgomery, moved into the old Palace of the Louvre. A short time afterwards,

sovereign, would assemble the aristocracy of

the work of founding this institution aided by Philibert Delorme, the best architect of the the earnest sympathy and active cooperation of time, had the glory of commencing and finishing my children, who justly regarded as the richest the famous attics, which, two centuries later,

lic welfare. Hence my last lesson for the young work, and the galleries facing the Seine were due is to marry at the proper age when, and not be- to the Bearnese King who changed his religion fore, they can see the way clear to a decent and for the sake of the throne of France, saying comfortable support, and thus fulfill the first law "Paris is well worth a mass." In commemoraof nature with a high and holy sense of its happi- tion of the event of his entrance into the capital ness and duties, the greatest and most serious in be had so long vainly besieged, a beautiful painting (now destroyed,) on the ceiling of the Chapel I do not pretend to prescribe any standard of of the Tuileries represented him on his triumphal

But who lived in the Tuileries? It was a trustee should be liberally paid for his services. Royal Palace, but it was not the Palace of the Kings; and the House of Valois never lived gratification of his desires, so long as the rights permanently within its walls. Catherine deof others are not thereby infringed; and I desire Medicis held her court in the Louvre, in the beautiful Hall of the Cariatides, full of the genius of private property, and the conservation of capi- of the sculptor Jean Goujon. Henry IV, liketal, as for the best interests of society and all the | wise preferred living in the Louvre, from which

the fact that the production of wealth is not the | Richelieu, when he came to power, during the work of any one man, and the acquisition of great | minority of Louis XIII., disdained to live in a fortunes is not possible without the cooperation palace not his own, and had one built for of multitudes of men, and that therefore the in- himself,-the Palais Cardinal, later called the dividuals to whose lot these fortunes fall, wheth- Palais Royal, which has also, according to last

trade, should never lose sight of the fact that as Louis XIV. was too fond of his magnificent they hold them only by the will of society, ex- Palace of Versailles to think of making the pressed in statute law, so they should administer Tuileries his residence, and that great monarch, them as trustees for the benefit of society as in- who extended such an admirable protection to all artists, gave the use of the Tuileries to the When rich men are thus brought to regard singers of the Grand Opera, their music Hall themselves as trustees, and poor men learn to be having been destroyed by fire: The French industrious, economical, temperate, self-denying, Comedy (la Comedie Francaise,) took, in time, and diligent in the acquisition of knowledge, then | the place of the Grand Opera, and the Tuileries the deplorable strife between capital and labor would then be crowded by enthusiastic play-goers tending to destroy their fundamental, necessary eager to appland the master-pieces of Corneille

world will no longer be afflicted with such unnatu- One of the memorable days in the history of ral industrial conflicts as we have seen during the the Tuileries was the 30th of March, 1778, when, past century in every quarter of the civilized at the close of the representation of Irene. Volglobe; and latterly, on so great a scale in this taire was crowned with flowers and laurels by an country, arraying those whom nature intended to admiring audience. It was the first time that be firm allies and inseparable friends into hostile public opinion asserted itself so forcibly, and camps, in which the great law of love and mu- from that day, virtually, began the Revolution, sions. The law of force, whether expressed in from Versailles, after having received the dele-

It is useless to dwell on the well-known times ists, seeking by lock-outs to close up the avenues | in which Royalty was uprooted from the land of of labor, are equally reprehensible, and should ne- France, and a new era commenced in the history ver be allowed, under any provocation whatever, of the Continent of Europe. The Tulleries beto take the place of the divine law: "Whatso- came the seat of the implacable " Comits de ever ye would that men should do unto you, do | Salut Public," whose dreaded authority was deimilien Robespierre issued from the Palace of

On the 1st of February, 1800, Bonaparte entered the Tuileries with the handsome Josephine. In 1814 he left forever the old Palace with Maria Louisa and the King of Rome.

Louis XVIII. and Charles X. dwelt also in the building which had witnessed scenes of horror and of splendid pageantry, but the restless interfere with the steady and regular march of temperament of France, which is urging her on productive industry, and I feel justified in an towards Progress, even though she knows failure earnest appeal to both workmen and capitalists must crown her noblest efforts, could not allow henceforth to regard each other as equals and the Kings a long period of undisturbed enjoyfriends; and to imitate the great example, so re- ment, and in July, 1830, the Republic was again cently set by the enlightened governments of proclaimed. But it was only a government of Great Britain and the United States, in the sub- transition, preparatory to another trial of a Monmission of their differences to arbitration; and archical form of government, in which the equinot to expect to reform social evils by combina- librium between the rights and duties of the tions designed to force either side into the accept- sovereign and the rights and duties of the people seemed to be more satisfactory and likely to starvation and indiscriminate ruin. Reform, to insare a long and glorious reign. Louis Phillippe be of any permanent value, must be based upon became a popular King, and I remember the shouts of welcome he received from his people when he was seen on the balcony of the Tuil With him royalty was no more surrounded by example of simplicity of life in the midst of the affluence of wealth. But badly advise i by those who did not yet understand, notwithstanding the lessons of the past, the irresistible force of public opinion, he lost his throne, and the Tuileries by a decree of the provisional Government were to be transformed into a hospital for Civifian Inva-

The President of the Republic, Louis Napo leon, after the "coop d'étal," which made him an Emperor, occupied the Tuileries from the year 1852 to the memorable year 1870, and in 1871 they became the residence of the Communists, ome of whom having spent their life in the haguts of crime and vice, must have found themselves strangely out of place in the handsome

halls decorated with the most refined taste.

If the proud palace was desecrated by their pre ence, it was soon to be purified by fire, but alas for the priceless treasures that have perished. They were signed by such names as Lebrun and Mignard, Lemoyne, Coypel and Millet! Audran and his school and profasely lavished on its ceilngs the most delicate wreaths and flowers Who will replace the vast and grand Hall of the Marshals, where shone with the glory that genius lent them, the first twelve marshals of Napoleon I.? In the "Salon de la Paix" called also the Solon d'Apollon," there was also a superi statue of Peace with the classic cornucopia, and a beautiful painting of Lebran—Apollo and the Muses,—while on the ceiling the famous Nicolas Loyr had represented "Phoebus breaking through the mist of early morn," which stood in bold relief in the midst of the line decorations made during the reign of Louis XIV.

In the "Salle du Trone," there was a glorious work due to the brush of Flamael, the subject of which was Religion protecting France. Council Hall was adorned with a very line por trait of Louis XIV. by Philippe de Champagne a painting by Lebrun of the King receiving ar Ambassador, and a portrait of Madame de Main-tenon. But it would fill volumes to give an adequate and full description of the past and lost were also worthily represented by Chas. Chaplin who had decorated the suite of rooms belonging to the Empress. The "Salon des Fleurs," wa so exquisite that I cannot resist the temptation of giving an idea of what it was, and I translate the following extract from the brilliant descrip

tion given by Monsieur Arsene Houssaye : Poet Saadi would describe the ' Salon des Fleurs much better than myself, he whose inspired mush has her hand full of roses. He would again shake the performes with which he was inundating the radient skies. He would gather up the rain drops and the dew drops to cristallize them into precious "On entering the 'Salon des Fleurs' the vision is

"On entering the 'Solon der Fleura' the vision is suddenly caught by the ceiling—thus in a landscape does the sky attract your attention. The three graces twine and weave garlands of roses round the medallion of the Empress. Round them stand the Arts offering their respective attributes and gifts. A genius, familiar to the ancients, who in their frazos, is represented as holding, in turn, the compass, the brush, the lyre, and the chisel, is in the act of making a statue of a young mother, while other genii carrying in a dainty basket filled with flowers the Prince Imperial, awaken the still sumother genn carrying in a dainy basset inter with flowers the Prince Imperial, awaken the still slum-bering dawn and blow away the clouds to clear up the atmosphere. The fair sky is continued to the cornices, but is lost to view in a golden trellis, on which are twirling beautiful flowers which open their buds in such an amazing profusion that one is transported in imagination through all the paradises lost.

lost.

"There are six door tops, on which the artist has symbolized some flowers. The most remarkable is the one representing in a symbol, the flowers of the field. Chioc is in the act of adorning ber fair and sleeping, but a mischievous Cupid is trying to dis-turb her rest, in tickling her with a wheat stalk."

But here I must end, for it is even painful to Sydney, N. S. W., and Melbourne.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PROBATE .-- In the Matter of the Estate of PETER SMITH, late of Honolula, deceased:
On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. (Parks Administration of the Scitze of Feter Smith late of H. (Parks Administration of the Scitze of Feter Smith late of H. (Parks Administration of the Scitze of Feter Smith late of H. (Parks Administration of Smith late of H. (Parks Administration of Health late of presented for each hearing.
Dated Honolulu, H. I. July 12th, 1871.
ELISHA H. ALLEN.

Attest: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Warran B. Stat., Clerk. 22-51

CHROUT COURT, Second Indicial Circuit.

SUPREME COURT of the Hawalian Islands in Probate; in the matter of the Estate of WI LIAM II. PEASE, of Honolulu, deceased—Before Chief Ju lically in Chambers, of Henorita, decrased—hence there alien, in Chambers, the Alien, in Chambers, and filing the petition of Sophia H. Pesse, sking that she may be appointed Administrator of the Estate of her sate husband the said William H. Pesse, decreased,

It is ordered by the Court, that SATURDAY, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1871, at ton o'clock in the fluencem, be und the same is hereby appointed for hearing the said petition before the said Justice at his Chambers in Honolulu, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and that notice thereof be given by publication, of this order in the Hawaitas Giuzerte newspaper, for three successive weeks previous to said hearing.

he Hawards training revelopes a said hearing.
Dated Honolulu, H. I. July 10th, 1871.
ELISHA H. ALLEN,
Attest: Chief Justice of Supreme Cor
Walter R. Skal, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islaands in Probate; Island of Onlin, Hawaiian Islands— In the Matter of the Estate of SHERMAN PECK, decou it, order appeinting Time for Probate of Will and direction abilication of Notice of the same. of order appending 1000 for Produce of William directing violication of Notice of the same.

A Document purporting to be the bast Will and Testament of Sherwan Peck, deceased, having on the 29th day of June, p. 1871, been presented to the said Probate Court, and a cition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letter Testamentary to Emily H. Peck, having been filed by analy H. Peck.

It is hereby Ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of the A.D. 1872 at two celebra A.D. 40 of mid-they of the court of the court

To trainer Ordered, that occles increase as given or pro-cation, for three successive weeks, in the Hawahas Garrita, newspaper printed and published in Homolulu.

And it is Turther Ordered, that citations be issued to the describing witnesses to said Will, and the heirs of the testa-r in Homolulu, to appear and contest the probate of said full, at the time appointed.

Dated Homolulu, H. J. July 3d, 1871.

ELISHA M. ALLEN,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Walter R. Seal, Clerk.

2638

CUPREME COURT of the Hawaiian Islands in Probate: Island of Onho, Hawaian Islands—on In the Matter of the Estate of DANIEL C. WATEIMAN decisioned: Order appointing Time for Probate of Will and di verting publication of Norice of the saise. A Decumped purporting to be the last Will and Testamen f Daniel C. Waterman, decessed, having on the third day of

acting publication of Norice of the same.

A Decument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Damid C. Water man, deceased, having on the third day of fully. A. D. 18cl., been presented to the said Freshate Court, and a petition for the product thereof, said for the issuance of atters Testamen tury to George B. Merrill and John O. Isome having been filled by John O. Dominis,

It is barrier Ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of Aubor. A. D. 18cl., the flath day of Aubor. A. D. 18cl., the flath day of Aubor. A. D. 18cl., the flath day of the Hawalian Ephonis, be, and the same is, hereig appearing the Hawalian Ephonis, be, and the same is, hereig appearing Festamentary.

It is further Ordered, that notice thereof he given by publication, for fair successive seeks, in the Hawalian Gazzerr, a newspaper printed and published in Homodule.

And B. is further Ordered, that thotics thereof he given by publication, for fair successive seeks, in the Hawalian Gazzerr, a newspaper printed and published in Homodule.

And B. is further Ordered, that estations be issued to the electricity witnesses for the said Will, and by the heirs of the testation in Detroit, Stafe of Michigan, U. S. A., Phil River and Nay Heiberl, State of Massachusests, U. S. A., Uspepers and context the Probate of Massachusests, U. S. A., Uspepers and context the Probate of and Will, at the time appointed.

Pated Honodulu, H. I. July 35, 1871.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,

Attest: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Walter B. Seel, Clerk.

CUPRESIE COURT OF THE HAWAHAN

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAHAN ISLANDS in Probate, in the matter of the Estate of HICHAEL B. DUNN, of Hanalel, Kanal.—Before Chief Jus-ice Allen, in Chambers. ing forth that her hireband, M. B. Durin, late of Hamale der Kaund, died liftestate om the 14th day of March, 1871 praying for Letters of Administration to be issued to be established, and further praying that she may be appoint outdoor, and further praying that she may be appoint outdoor of the person and property of the minor children

Attest: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Warter R. Seal, Clerk. 25-31

Probate Notice.

N THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEX ANDER WHITE, of Maloan, deceased.—Before on, James W. Smith, Circuit Judge, Fourth Ju-cial Circuit, Island of Kauni, Hawaiian Islands, 88 On reading and fling the petition of Wm. O. Smith, dministrator of said estate, praying that a day may appointed for the presentation and approval of the arms against said estate; It is hereby ordered that NATURDAY, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1871, at o'clock in the afternoon, be and the same is hereby posinted the day and hour for hearing said petition. before said Circuit Judge in his Chambers in Nawili-wili, at which time and place all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause against

JAMES W. SMITH, Circuit Judge, Fourth Judicial Circuit Kolon, Kausi, June 26, 1871.

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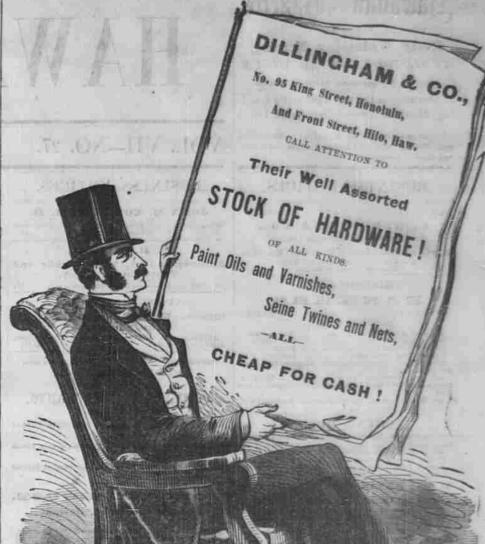
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